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"perfect goodness" is another matter. As Mr. Schiller well says, if you raise power, or goodness, or what not, to infinity, you may simply destroy it. That is what I think happens here. "The Good," or "Perfect Godness," seems mere words to me. Some things are better than others, as some people are fatter than others. But why should there have to be, therefore, a person who is the *ne plus ultra* of superlative fatness, who is "perfect in fatness"? Or why should there be something called "The Fat"? Doubtless we have need of a criterion of goodness. But I do not see why that criterion has to be either "The Good," or "a Being that is perfect in goodness," any more than the tape-measure by which we might measure fatness would have itself to be absolutely fat. I would, therefore, deny that we can so much as have an intelligible idea of what it would mean for something to be perfectly good. And that granted, even the very first premise of the ontological proof is overthrown.

But my discussion will be defeating its own purpose, if I continue longer, and prevent such readers as I may have had from turning at once to the rich variety of those much more admirable discussions, which the volume we have been passing in review presents, in such unusual measure, for our enjoyment.

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## JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

PSYCHOLOGICAL REVIEW: March, 1919. *Report of the Committee of the National Research Council* (pp. 83-149): ROBERT M. YERKES.—The organization of the Psychology Committee, its service, reports of the various sub-committees are given in detail. *Chromatic Thresholds of Sensation from Center to Periphery of the Retina and their Bearing on Color Theory, Part II.* (pp. 150-163): C. E. FERREE and GERTRUDE RAND.—The claim has been made by followers of the Hering theory that the sensitivity of the retina to the pairs of colors falls off in a constant ratio from the center of the periphery of the retina. There is no basis of fact for a claim that a constant ratio of sensitivity to the pairs of colors red and green, and blue and yellow obtains in all parts of the retina.

Flournoy, Theodore. *Metaphysique et Psychologie.* (Deuxieme edition) Geneve: Librairie Kundig. Paris: Librairie Fischbacher. Pp. 195.

W. E. A. Education Year Book. London: Workers' Education Association. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1918. Pp. 507.